woman was his cousin, said "Good evening." Hallett

RIOTOUS BEHAVIOR OF RUFFIANS.

ASSIGNMENT OF L. L. CROCKER.

Buffalo, April 23 .- From a number of let-

lers and telegrams of inquiry received here relative to the assignment of L. L. Crecker, superintendent of the

New-York Central Stock Yards, it would appear that a

ferred that the yards are the property of Mr. Crocker,

and that no business will be transacted here until the

can in no way affect the business of the stock yards, as trocker is its superintendent only. The creditors of Mr. Crocker state that his affairs are believed to be in good condition and that the business will continue and all claims be fully paid.

A PROFESSOR'S DISSATISFACTION.

CINCINNATI, April 23.-Professor Rudolph-

en, at the head of the vocal department of the College

of Music, at the close of the present term in June will renew his relations with Camilla Urso, and travel with

her company as baritone, having already signed a con-

tract to that effect. The ostensible reason given is that

he is tired of his work in the college, but it is an open serve that his relations with and feelings toward Colone George Ward Nichols, president of the college, are pretty much the same as those held by Marctzek and the others who have left the college.

DECISION IN A RAILWAY SUIT.

Akron to The Leader says that yesterday a journal en-try was made in the District Court in the suit of William

Orwel et al. against the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and

Delaware Railway, decreeing that unless the company

pays \$2,120,000 within twenty-three days, the road shall be sold by public sale by W. H. Upson, as special master commissioner.

FATALLY WOUNDED BY A RIVAL.

Petersburg, Va., April 23.-Information re-

ceived here says that a serious affray occurred near Wakefield, this State, between "Bob" Bailey and John

Frazier. The two men were rivals for the hand of a girl, about whom they became involved in a quarrel. Bailey

SMALLPOX AT FALL RIVER, MASS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 23.—Another death

from smallpox occurred to-day, the victim being a child of the Rev. Dr. Fothergili, who died yesterday from the

same disease. Two more cases are reported to-day. A smallpox hospital will be opened to-morrow.

A DRUNKEN MAN DECAPITATED.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 23 .- John Mc-

Closky, of Plymouth, was run over and killed by a pass-

enger train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western

Railroad at Plymouth this morning. He was intoxicated and lying on the track. His head was severed from his body.

TORNADO IN MISSISSIPPI.

New-Orleans Railroad between Summit and Bogue

of the track for a mile and uprooting trees, many of which fell across the road. No news has been received as to the damage throughout the country.

A DETERMINED ATTEMPT TO DIE.

Pottstown, Penn., April 23 .- John Baum-

arden, age forty-five, in the employ of the Pottstown

Iron Company, made a desperate attempt to commit

suicide to-day. He shot himself twice, cut his throat and stabbed himself in the stemach. The doctor says there is a possible chance of his recovery.

AN ATTORNEY SHOT,

Grass Valley, Cal., says: "A. D. Mason, a prominent at,

torney of this place, was shot last night by E. A. Rob-erts, son of Judge E. W. Roberts, an old and leading law-yer. Eye-witnesses of the affair refuse to be interviewed.

yer. Eye-witnesses of the affair refuse to be interviewed. Mason's wound is pronounced necessarily fatal."

HEAVY STORM IN GEORGIA.

Augusta, Ga., April 23 .- A terrific rain-

storm accompanied, by hail, visited this neighborhood about midnight last night, lasting several hours. It is

CONSECRATED AN ARCHBISHOP.

FALL OF A WAREHOUSE.

HOUSE AND CHILDREN BURNED.

ng-house of a Mr. Rideout, at Salmon River, was de

stroyed by fire yesterday, and two of his children perished in the flames. Mr. Eldeout was badly burned while attempting to rescue them.

SHOT DOWN IN THE STREET.

San Francisco, April 23.-A dispatch from

NEW-ORLEANS, April 23 .- A tornado yester-

CLEVELAND, April 23.-A dispatch from

number of shippers of live stock to this point have in-

VIAN COMPANY-THE INDIAN PROBLEM-CHEAP-

Ex-Secretary Blaine will testify before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day. Secretary Teller has decided opinions on the subject of Indian management, but will make no hasty changes. Secretary Folger is opposed to the passage of the Bonded Extension bill. Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, will introduce in the House to-day a bill reducing postage on letters to 2 cents on one halfounce and 1 cent on each additional half ounce.

MR. BLAINE TO TESTIFY TO-DAY.

pay telegraph to the tribune.!

Washington, April 23.—Mr. Blaine appears before the House Committee on Foreign Relations tomorrow, to testify regarding his knowledge of Shipherd and the affairs of the Peruvian Company. His testimony is likely to be of great interest, because his examination will not only cover his intercourse with Shipherd, but naturally also the policy of the State Department during the time under consider-

A member of the committee, who is one of the most respected men in the House, expressed this epinion of Mr. Shipherd the other day to a TRIBUNE correspondent: "He is morally the strangest man I ever saw. He seems to be absolutely without moral sense—a Jesse Pomercy without the taste for blood." This gentleman is not a political friend of Mr. Blaine, and formed this opinion from a close study of Shipherd in the committee-room.

SECRETARY TELLER'S INDIAN POLICY. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, April 23.-Secretary Teller said to a TRIBUNE correspondent yesterday that he should proceed cautiously in the management of Indian affairs, and not attempt any abrupt changes of policy. He does not favor the immediate disruption of tribal relations, even if it were possible to secure it. He believes in a settlement upon farm lands in severalty when the Indians are sufficiently advanced to render the success of such a plan probable, but that he says is not

One thing which he hopes to to see accomplished during his administration, he believes promises good results. He wishes to have the reservation system supplanted by a system of patenting lands to the Indians by tribes; so that, while pos sessing the lands in common, they may have the same title to them as would be secured to a community of white men who should purchase and pay for lands in common. Under the present system the Indian tribes are moved about for one reason or another, and this, the Secretary thinks, is not only a cruelty to the Indians, but productive of mischief to their neighbors. Tribes which are far enough advanced, he thinks, should be taught the rudiments of agriculture, and be made self-supporting as soon as possible. The nomads should be supplied with cattle that they may become herders.

Referring to the outbreak of the Apaches the Secretary said they, as well as all other wild tribes, should be disarmed. If there is no law by which this can be done, one should be passed. "Of what use are firearms to them?" he asked. "There is no game for them to hunt. We feed them, and we must continue to do so until they can support themselves. Why should we allow them to ride about selves. Why should we show them to rate about with their repeating and breech-loading carbines? They only furnish a means and a temptation to murder. We disarmed and dismounted two thousand Sioux some time ago, and they have been tenfold more progressive since that time than in the same length of time before."

THE BONDED EXTENSION BILL.

Washington, April 23.-Secretary Folger has written a letter to the Senate Committee on Finance opposing the passage of what is known as the Dunnell bonded extension bill. This measure is one in distillars and dealers overvwhere are deeply interested. Under the present laws a large amount of whiskey, now in bond, must be taken out within the next three months, and the owners will be compelled to raise money to pay their taxes or suffer the confiscation of their property. If the Dunnell confiscation of their property. If the Dunnell bill basses, the whiskey may be left in bond indenintely, and the tax may be paid when the whiskey is sold for consumption. The new bill provides for annual bonds from distillers, whereas the bends under the present law are given monthly. The fiscal year of the distillers begins on the first of May. If the bill does not become a law before that time, they will be compelled to renew their monthly bonds, and afterward give annual bonds in addition, which is another reason for urgency on their part to secure the passage of the bill. Secretary Folger opposes the extension of the bonded period, because it will tend to foster increased production; and then, if there should be a weak market, the Government would be left in the lurch with a large amount of missiable whiskey on hand. He opposes the leakage chause of the bill, because he says that it provides for more than the actual leakage. The Secretary incloses a letter from Commissioner Raum, who tavors the bill. The prom ters of the bill hope it will be passed, notwithstanding the objections of the Secretary. The Finance Committee will hold a special meeting Monday to consider the tablect.

ARGUMENTS FOR CHEAPER POSTAGE.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG. Washington, April 23,-Several recent publications in THE TRIBUNE respecting the proposition to reduce the rate of letter postage appear to have awakened a general interest in the subject throughout the country, and members of the House of Representatives who are friendly to the movement are receiving from all quarters letters and resolutions of encouragement, and suggestions as to the best method of effecting the reform. Congressman Auderson, of Kansas, who is a warm advocate of cheap postage, will offer to-morrow a bill providing for a reduction of the postage on half ounce letters to 2 cents, and I cent for each additional half ounce. It is believed that this bill will suit the two classes into which the friends of theap postage may be divided; first those, who desire 2 cent postage for the benefit of the masses, and econd, those who are anxious to have a 3 cent rate for all letters weighing not more than one

Mr. Anderson is a member of the Committee or Post Offices and Post Roads, and he recently read to the committee an interesting argument in favor of cheap postage, a copy of which he has furnished to a Tenevice correspondent. Mr. Anderson thoroughly investigated the effect of the several reductions of postal rate in this country. In 1845 the population of the United States was about 20,000,000, two-fifths what it was in 1880. The postal revenues of the year 1845 were \$4,280,841. At that time the rates of postage established in 1816, when the population of the United States was about 7,500,00, were still maintained. They were: For a "single sheet" letter, under 30 miles, 6 cents; over 30 and under 80 miles, 10 cents; over 80 and under 150 miles, 121g cents; over 150 and under 400 miles 183 cents; over 400 miles, 25 cents. Under this scale a setter starting from New-York would bring 6 cents at Newark, 10 cents at Princeton, 1212 cents at Philadelphia, and 25 cents at Pittsburg.

By the act of March 3, 1845, the rate on letter not exceeding 300 miles was reduced to 5 cents, and on distances exceeding 300 miles to 10 cents. Mr. Anderson says it is difficult to estimate the magnitude of this sweeping reduction; but it was enormous, and Mr. Anderson estimates at 50, and probably 75, per cent. He thinks that a reduction of letter rates to-day to one cent would not be relatively as great. A large diminution of postal revenues was inevit-

By a comparison of postal revenues during a period of seven years subsequent to the change, Mr. Anderson found that a reduction of rates amounting to more than 50 per cent caused the postal revenues to fall off only 19 per cent the first year and only 8 per cent the second year, while in 1848 the revenues were \$4,371,077, or \$81,236 greater than ever before. The revenues continued steadily to increase, being \$4,905,176 in 1849; in 1850, \$5,552,971; in 1851, \$6,727,867, and in 1852, seven years after the great reduction, \$6,925,971, or about 75 per cent greater than in 1845. In 1851 another great reduction was made by the extension of the 300 mile limit to 3,000 miles, the substitution of the one-half ounce standard for the "single sheet" letter, and the reduction of the rate to 3 cents per one-half ounce, if prepaid, and 5 cents if not prepaid, for any distance under 3,000 miles. Mr. Anderson says that this cut was relatively as great as that of 1845. In regard to the falling off of the postal revenue, the experience of 1846-'47 was repeated, although in a lesser degree, and in 1859 the receipts were \$8,668,484, or \$1,742,513 more than in 1852. This is the more remarkable because in 1855 another reduction was made, when the condition of prepayment was established, and the rate was fixed at 3 cents under 3,000 miles and 10 cents for a distance exceeding 3,000 miles. In 1856 prepayment by stamps was required, and in 1863 the uniform rate of 3 cents for each half ounce for all domestic letters was established. The last three charges produced no appreciable effect upon the revenues. Considering the fact that the great mass of correspondence consists of letters weighing not exceeding a half ounce each, it is fair to say that the present letter rate has remained practically unchanged since 1851, nearly a third of a centary, during which time the population has more than doubled, and the basis of industry and commerce has broadened in even greater measure.

Mr. Anderson suggests that, "in the light of the experience of the past as to the ultimate effect of cheapened postage in swelling the volume and profits of the business, it is at least worth considering whether the same conditions of National growth which in 1854 led to a reduction of the rates of 1851,"

The friends of cheap postage in the House of Representatives feel confident that a large majority of the Post Office Committee will agree to a favorable report on the proposition at this session. by stamps was required,

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION FRAUDS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, April 23.—That the election trials now in progress in South Carolina have a bearing, not altogether remote, on some of the contested election cases in the House of Representatives, is becoming every day more apparent. Yesterday, for example, Samuel Lee, who is now in Washington, received a dispatch from a friend in Charleston saying that the Election Commissioners of Sumter County had pleaded guilty to the indictment charging them with the illegal throwing out of certain ballot-boxes after the election of 1880. The two commissioners who thus threw themselves on the mercy of the Court are Dr. McLaurin and James Winn. The ward commissioner, A. D. Richer, turned State's evidence, Mr. Lee says, and the others pleaded guilty in order to avoid the disclosure of certain facts which, if exposed, would greatly damage the case of Mr. Richardson, the sitting member in the House of Representatives from the 1st South Carolina District, whose seat Mr. Lee is contesting.

The flimsiest possible pretexts were assigned for the throwing out of the returns which cost the Republican candidate 2,219 votes, and Richardson only 88 votes. The County Commissioners of Sumter County, who have just pleaded guilty in the United States Court, so manipulated the election returns of that county in 1889 that they transformed an honest Republican majority of 2,181 for Lee into a fraudulent Democratic majority of of 771 for Richardson. The County Commissioners of the other eighth counties in the 1st Congressional District showed an equal aptitude, and the consequence was that an honest Republican majority of 2,000 was transformed into a fraudulent Democratic majority of 8,468, upon which fraudulent majority Richardson received his certificate of election from Governor Ragood. In some of the counties intimidation was resorted to. In others, the County Commissioners neglected or refused to appoint managers of election at a majority of the precincts; at nearly every precinct Democratic tissue ballots were used, and in very few instances Aid the County Commissioners appoint a Republican as one of the precinct managers as the law required. In regard to the personnel and opinions of the County Board for Williamsburg County, the testimony of G. P. Nelson, one of its members, is of interest. The following is an extract from his testimony, as printed in the record now before the Committee on Election:

Q.—"Are you a Democrat or Republican?" A.—
"I am the best Democrat you can start in this State."

State."
Q.-" Did the Commissioners of Election appoint
the managers to serve at the last election !" A.-" I

suppose they did."

Q.—"Did the Commissioners of Election, appointing the managers at the election, appointing the managers at the election, appoint any Republicans?" A.—"I could not answer that question, I think they did, to put a little sprinkle about it." Q.—"You don't recollect of any Republican being

appointed?" A.—"I cannot remember. They Q.—"You say you don't now remember any Republicans being appointed?" A.—"I don't now re-

A MINT SUPERINTENDENT'S DOINGS.

New-Orleans, April 23.-Director Burhard yesterday began an investigation of the charges escently made against M. V. Davis, superintendent of the United States Mint in this city. Reporters were not admitted, but it is understood that McCue, foreman of exercises of the officers on duty at the Arillery School the rolling room when Davis was comer, and Palius, an imploye in the coining rooms and miat since 1879, made statements. One knew from personal count that Davis had substituted 1,500 trade dollars for standard dollars had substituted 1,500 trade doints for standard dollars by passing them through reliers to deface ment and then having them comed, and Palms knew that 13,000 trade defines had farmer been substituted, because of his knowledge of the capacity of the hopper and the time necessary in passing said dollars through the rollers, all all of waich be had noted. Other witnesses and en-ricycs of the mint will be examined on Monday.

PROBABLE MURDER AT TRENTON.

TRENTON, April 23.-A savage assault was made this morning by Martin Murnam on Alexander Noble. Murnam's wife had gone out to get some gree ries and came back with Noble. At the request of Noble Murnam sent out for beer, which they drank among them. Noble wanted to stay all night and finally Murthem. Noble wanted to stay all night and finally Mur-nam consented, provided he would sleep in the kitchen, as he had no other piace. About 4 o'clock Murnam missed his wife and going down stairs found her and Noble together. Murnam picked up a chair and beat Noble with it until it was broken to pieces. He then got a club with which he struck Noble several blows and then threw him out of doers, where he was found by the police and removed to the station house. The physi-cians pronounced him fatally injured. Murnam was ar-rested.

VERDICT IN A CONSPIRACY CASE.

Buffalo, N. Y., April 23 .- The jury in the case against Orrin C., William R. and Charles A. Thomas, James H. Kennedy and Dr Henry E. Cotton, for conspiracy, brought in their verdict this morning, finding James H. Kennedy, Charles A. and Orrin C. Thomas guilty, the others being acquitted. Kennedy has left the country.

A NEW RAILROAD BEGUN.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 23.-The New-York, Buffalo and West Shere Railroad Company laid in this city to-day the first rails of the new road. Gangs of trackmen were brought up from Oneida and other points able, and, in regard to this, two questions are of laid across the Chenango Valley Railroad. The double interest as bearing on the proposition now made to tracks were also laid across some sait blocks, the owner-

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

TOPICS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

MR. BLAINE TO TESTIFY CONCERNING THE PERUVIAN COMPANY—THE INDIAN PROBLEM—CHEAP

VIAN COMPANY—THE INDIAN PROBLEM—CHEAP

Was companies of postal revenues during a per
Refuse in receipts in the same proportion as the cutin-rates? and second, was it lasting, or did the
quality of cheapness so stimulate correspondence
as, within a reasonable period, to make up the
deficiency?

Ry a companies of postal revenues during a pe-

RALPH WALDO EMERSON SICK.

Boston, April 23.-Ralph Waldo Emerson is seriously ill with pneumonia, at his home in Concord, Mass. Boston and Concord physicians are in attendance.

Mr. Emerson has nearly completed the seventyninth year of his age, having been born May 25, 1803. He has not suffered much in general health for many years, but during the past year he has been failing slowly. To a visitor who called upon him last July he said: "I am glad to see you, yet I fear I can do little. I can only disappoint those who come to see me. I find I am losing myself, and I wander away from the matter that I have in mind. I cannot say much. When I begin I lose myself, And so when my friends come to see me I run away, instead of going to meet them, that I may not make them suffer. My health is good enough. But when one's wits begin to fail, it is time for the heavens to open and take him away." This was said during a brief conversation and with a broken voice, and it was then evident that age was casting a shadow upon his memory and slowly chilling his faculties. His step, however, was still active, and there was no perceptible change in his placid and inscrutable countenance.

THE PENNSYLVANIA INDEPENDENTS.

THE TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, April 23.-The fact that Senator Mitchell participated in a conference of Independent Republicans in Philadelphia yesterday, which included Charles S, Wolfe and other representatives of the 50,000 Republican bolters of last year, has the been a subject of considerable discussion here today. The conference included also representatives of the Committee of 100, which has been fighting the Philadelphia rungs, and of what are known as the Continental Independents, who, while strongly opposed to Senator Cameron's rule, have nevertheless held to the policy of supporting party nominations when once made.

The appointment of a committee, representing all the interests in the conference, to ask a consultation with representatives of the Cameron wing, is regarded by Pennsylvania Republicans as an important action. The statement was made by Senator Mitchell in the conference that the Independent Republicans must be allowed to name for themselves candidates for the two places, which, it was said, they could have on the regular Republican ticket. If Senator Cameron refuses this he will put himself in an unfortunate attitude. An independent ticket of some kind is inevitable, with a strong possibility of a largely-increased vote over that of

nossibility of a largely-increased vote over that of last year.

The question has frequently been asked how far Senator Mitchell will go in this direction. Friends of the Senator here say they believe that, in case of a refusal by Senator Cameron to conciliate the Independent element, Mr. Mitchell will support the Independent ticket. They say he meant all he said when he stated, in a recent interview in The TRIDUNE, that he would not hesitate to join any movement by Republicans which would carry out his ideas.

DEPREDATIONS BY INDIANS.

DENVER, Col., April 23 .- A dispatch to The ribune from Sante Fe, New-Mexico, says: "According to the latest advices from Arizona two Mexicans have been killed by Indians, near Point of Mountains. The hostiles have not as yet reached New-Mexico, but General McKenzie expects them, and has stationed Colonel Forsyth, with four companies of cavalry and one of infantry, near Stein's Peak, where the Indians are expreted to pass. The country in Chihunbua, Mexico, beween Presidio del Yanos and the Sonora line, is full of Indians, and travel is not safe. Governor Tritle, of Ari-

Indians, and travel is not safe. Governor line, or Arrivana, has telegraphed Governor Sheldon, of New-Mexico, to meet him at Deming, in order that both Territories may arrange measures for protection."

A dispatch to The News from Santa Fe, New-Mexico, says: "A dispatch to The New-Mexicon from Lordsourg, New-Mexico, states that five of O. R. Smith's drivers have been killed by Indians, and sixty-four mules have been run off. The Indians fired the smelting works of the Detroit Company, and are destroying property generally."

SAN FRANCISCO, April 23 .- A dispatch from Shake speare, N. M., says; "Couriers from the Gila River re-port that a band of twenty-five Warm Spring Apache Indians had burned the ranches of Purdy, York, Hutchine and Cornell and driven off all their stock. It is also reported that six or eight men were murdered. Last reported that ask of eight here to make the reported that heavy and continuous firing was heard at Lee's eamp on the Gila River, and strong fears are entertained for the people working at the placer induce, a short distance above Clifton. A company of fifty mounted volunteers left here to-day for the scene of the outrage."

A FAGRANT HELPS HIMSELF TO FOOD.

NORWICH, Conn., April 23.-Miss Lizzie Jewett, of this town, daughter of the late Dr. Charles Jewett, the famous temperance agitator, was assaulted at her home this morning by a vagrant. She was alone in the house, the rest of the family having gone to church, when the vagrant appeared at the door. She refused to open it, whereupon he broke a window with a stone and leaped in. Miss Jewett was trying to escape at the front door when he overtook her and tied a table cloth around her head. She immediately fell to the floor in a swoon. The vagrant left her and went to the pantry, in a swoon. The vagrant left her and went to the pantry, where he made a comfortable inneh, and departed. Miss Jewett remained insensible until the return of the family from church, forty minutes later. Beyond the shock of her fright and the rough usage in mulling her head, she received no highry, nor was anything except food stolen. The fellow is believed to be John Kyan, who slept in the staffor house here last night. He came from Danielsonyille, and is about thirty-live years old, five feet seven inches in helgid, has brown bair, sandy moustache and chin whiskers and had on a dark coat and brown trousers. He has not yet been arrested.

MILITARY AND NAVAL DISPLAY.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 23.-Extensive preparations are being made here for a military and naval display this week, at which the President, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Porter, the heads of the various bureaus, and others, will be present. exercises of the officers on duty at the Artiflery School and the transfer of the command of the North Atlantic and the transfer of the command of the North Atlantic squadron by Admiral Vyman to his successor, Admiral George H. Cooper. The fluciship Tempesse arrived from Port Royai this morning and will be poned in a few days by the Enterprise and Alliance. The Alarm, Tallapsosa and Speedwell will bring the President and party from Washington, The officers of the garrison and fleet will give a grand ball at the Hygela Hotel on Friday evening.

AIDING ECCLESIASTICAL STUDENTS.

The thirteenth anniversary of the McClintock Association was held last evening in the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church. The society is composed of women, and its object is to furnish funds to needy students who are preparing themselves for min istry in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The report of the treasurer, Mrs. Joseph Graydon, showed that there was a cash balance of \$115-61. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Upham and the Rev. Dr. John J. Reed, pastor of the charch.

SUGAR CANE RUINED BY THE FLOOD.

New-Orleans, April 23,-A dispatch from Franklin, La., to The Times Democrat yesterday, says: The water is twenty inches below the highest point The water is wenty inches below the highest point reached this season. It is now at a stand from the effects of strong southeast winds. The impression prevails generally that nothing is to be expected from the cane which has been submerged in this neighborhood, much of it for the past alx weeks. An inspection shows it to be so badly damaged that it will not even furnish seed for next season."

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CHICAGO, April 23 .- A heavy wind on Saturday night blew several freight cars from a siding to the main track at Eighty-seventh-st, and a train on the Baltimere and Onto Railroad ran into them, severely in-juring the engineer and ireman and killing Joseph Hanenan, a resident of South Chicago.

THE ALLIANCE AT KEY WEST.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 23.-The United States sloop-of-war Alliance arrived to-day from Vera Cruz. All well.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1882.

CHARGES AGAINST ITS NEW PRESIDENT. BANK-EXAMINER YOUNG'S REPORT ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BUFFALO-

WHY A BANK FAILED.

SINGULAR MANAGEMENT. Buffalo, April 23.-Bank-Examiner Young has furnished the following statement of the resources and liabilities of the First National Bank, which recently failed in this city, together with his conclusions as to the fallure. On Friday, April 14, when he took charge of its anairs, he reports the condition of the bank as follows: Among the resources were notes and bills discounted, \$1,077,599 12; over-drafts \$48,809 42; due from State banks and bankers, \$31,968 92; checks and other cash items, \$29,221 63. In its lists of liabilities were the individual deposits subject to checks, \$421,279.54; certificates of deposit, \$28,730 32; due to National banks, \$456,452 97; to State banks and bankers, \$7,351 15; to savings banks, \$100,098 31; notes and bills redis counted, \$15,000.

Mr. Young says: "The following is my statement of

the condition of the bank as found on examina-tion, with the estimated present value of the a-sets:

Liabilities to creditors-Circulation (secured by United States bonds), \$99,500; deposits, including certificates, \$450,000 so; due Treasurer of State of New-York, \$70,422.46; due to banks, \$563.902.43; loans rediscounted, \$15,000. Total, \$1,198,834 75. Assets avail able to pay creditors-Loans and discounts, \$582,957 66; overdrafts, \$12,940 41; United States bonds to secure circulation, \$111,100; due from banks and / bankers, \$58,912.98; real estate, \$50,272.67; cash items, \$19,162 20; eash, \$6,340 95; redemption fund, 5 per cent, \$4,194 67; deficiency (exclusive of capital and surplus), \$352,953 21; total, \$1.198.931.75. The total losses may be summarized as follows: On loans and discounts, \$494,641 46; on overdrafts, \$35,869.01; on eash items, \$10,059.43; total, that the capital stock, surplus fund and undivided earnings are lost, and \$352,953 besides. Making a fair allow ance for losses of debts now considered good and for expenses of liquidation is that the creditors will receive about 55 per cent. It is well-known that during the presidency of the late conducted and prosperous bank. The illegal transactions which have now proved fatal to its existence be gan in September last, when, owing to the illness of the president, the management passed into the hands of its vice-president, R. Porter Lee, who became its president in January. During his control large accommodation loans have been made to persons who were known to be speculating in fatures and mar-gins in the Chicago grain trade. Large loans have been made to persons who were known to be speculating in gold mines and gold mining companies of doubtful existence and of doubtful value and without other security than the beautifully printed certificates of these enter prising companies. Loans which every wise and prudent banker would have called in or collected when due were renewed and often enlarged, in violation of law. For example, Herman J. Hail & Co., described in the directory as commission merchants, two days before the bank was closed borreved \$190,000, although the firm' at that time owed the bank in loans and overdrafts \$250,000, thus increasing the total liabilities of the 'firm' to \$440,000. The bank holds marketable collaterals for only about \$10,000 of all this indebtedness, and for the rest of it R. Porter Lee holds some deeds for partial interests in gold lodes and shares in a gold intiming company of Buffalo, which he affects to believe are of great value; but, as they are not quoted in any stock list. I have not counted them as contingent assets. Other instances of a reckless disregard of the interests of depositors in qualitie loans to in example, Herman J. Hall & Co., described in the direche affects to believe are of great value; but, as they are not quoted in any stock list. I have not counted them as controgent assets. Other instances of a recidess disregard of the interests of depositors in making loans to irresponsible parties without proper security, but on a smaller scale, might be given. In making these, or any other loans, Mr. Lee did not consult with the directors, and never called them together for any such purpose, nor does it appear that any of the directors at any time asked for or made any examination of the bank or its loans. Even the cashier, Theodore S. M. Knight, was regarded as simply a clerk, and that gentleman sileges, as a reason for his resignation a few days before the bank was closed, that he became alarmed by the reckless character of the loans made to Herman J. Hall & Co., above referred to. It should be noted in this connection that about the time these last large loans were made to H. J. Hall & Co. on the 11th of April. R. Poeter Lee went through the form of transferring to H. J. Hall 578 shares of the capital stock of the bans, including the shares of three of the directors, previously assigned in blank on the back of the certificaties."

Mr. Young concludes that it will be seen from this brief.

Mr. Young concludes that it will be seen from this brief outline of the bank's consition and its history for the past few months that its failure is due to the entire disregard by its responsible officers of the wise restrictions imposed by law for the sately of those associations, and to the participation by the president in reckless speculations with the money intrusted to his care. Mr. Young has recommended the appointment of E. T. Smith, assher of White's Bank, of this city, as receiver. Mr. Shalth has not given an answer in the natter, but it is believed that he will accept.

in the matter, but it is believed that he will accept THE FAILURE AT BOSTON.

GENERAL CHARGES OF UNFAIR DEALING-CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS HINTED AT. THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.

Boston, April 23 .- The exposure of the affairs of the American Electric Light Company of Mas-cachusetts has created a sensation in this city, where some of the stock has been "shoved off" upon unsus peeting persons. Business men generally have fought shy of the concern, owing to the reputation of some of he persons who have figured pretty prominently in its affairs both here and in New-York. The elaborate office sitted up in Tremont-st. was brilliantly illuminated at night and attracted much attention. It was closed a week ago, and suspicion was then aroused; that the coneern was in trouble. The company had lighted the exteriors of the Hotels Brunswick and Vendome, and it was reported that elaborate preparations were in progress to extend its operations. McMahon, who is now in Boston, charges that about \$75,000 worth of stock has been disposed of in Boston, of which no account has been rendered; but the facts in the case are not easily obtainable, as each party contradicts the other, and each claims to have been swindled. It is runnered teach that criminal proceedings have been instituted against E. H. Goff. It is claimed by Goff that the entire sales negotiated by Mosers. Goff, Heraey, Hastings, and others of the company, will not exceed 150 shares of stock, sold at a figure ranging from 20 to 115. Of these not a share was trebsury stock, but belonged to the New-Yorkers, so that the capital stock of the company is still intact, and, with its charter, is waiting for the New-Yorkers to some on and linish up their affairs.

WHAT ME, MAMAHON SAYS. stock has been disposed of in Boston, of which no ac-

WHAT MR. M'MAHON SAYS.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] Boston, April 23 .- William McMahon tonight stated that he was not disposed to settle the mar; ter through the medium of the press, but rather in such courts of justice as Massachusetts affords. He was, how ever, willing to express his opinion that great wrongs and glaring frauds had been committed, but he felt that the evidence which would be forth-coming would show that those frauds were confined exchangely to the persons who had been so outspoken in lenouncing others. Mr. McMahon is known to have stated last night that he came on here from New-York to see what had become of some \$70,000 worth of stock unaccounted for On the other hand of stock unaccounted for On the other hand, Mr. Goif reiterates the statement that the 1,000 shares of Treasury stock are intact, and that the New-York Company can have it whenever they want to. P. A. Collins, attorney for the company, declines to make any statement, on the ground that he will be a witness man be supplied. A prominent business man in this city, who owns stock of the New-York Company, expresses the heller, based moot General Butler's published option of the value of their patents, that that company is sound. That company clauss to be a supply, and not a construction, company, and that they were able to furnish all supplies; that the New-York Company did an univese thing in selling out to Crosby, McMakon & Fox the francise for Massachusetts, and that these gentlemen also acted un wisely in placing the affairs of the company in the hands of persons who were not capitalists. Legal complications, in a criminal court will probably ensue.

CLUBBED BY A BRUTAL POLICEMAN.

Four policemen, among them Anton Bauman, whose budge number is 2,400, entered the house at No. 203 East Twentieth-st., yesterday afternoon and arsted two men, one an elderly man named Riley. Ban man had this old man in custody, and after dragging him out on to the sidewalk he clubbed him on the head without the slightest provocation. Biley made no re-sistance, nor did he try to escape. The bystanders exsistance, nor did he try to escape. The byst.mers ex-pressed their indignation, and hamman charged into the crowd that mad gathered to see the arrest made and scattered it right and left with his club. Twice on the way to the station in Twenty-second-st. Bamman urned on Riley and struck him viciously over the head, al-though he was walking along so quintly that none of the policemen had hold of min. After the arrest haif a dezen men went to the police station to complain of the policeman's bruta fly.

PRICE FOUR CENTS. distance from town the party saw sitting by a fence one C. P. Hallett and a young woman. Deputy, thinking the

8:45 p. m. accompanied by two friends. When a short MR. PARNELL'S FURLOUGH.

WHY HE WAS RELEASED AND HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

woman was his cousin, said "Good evening." Hallett told him to go to h., and, on Deputy's making some laughing answer, Hallett drew a revolver and fired, the bail entering Deputy's right side and inflicting a wound from which he died to-day. Hallett was arrested and taken to Georgetown jait. He is a man of bad character, having some years ago killed a colored boy for refusing to help to load a wagon. For this he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, but was pardoned after serving six months. He has recently lived in Brainard, Minn., and intended returning there to-morrow. [FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Easter Monday, which some millions of Britons regard as sacred to beer, came near being turned into a political saints' day. Mr. Parnell was released from Kilmainham at 6 o'clock in the morning, and so incredibly rapid is the transmission and publication of news in these Kingdoms that the release was actually known in London by 2 o'clock GREENFIELD, Mass., April 23.—Over a dozen in the afternoon. That, at any rate, was ruffians belonging to a band of bridge builders at work the hour when the fact was brought to the on the new Connecticut River Railroad bridge, at Cheapknowledge of people in the West End. side, ran riot through this town last night, assaulting As the printers take a holiday at Easter, citizens, breaking into stores, and otherwise outrageously and no evening papers are published, the news disturbing the peace. John Flynn, a fireman on the Fitchburg Railroad, was stabbed in the arm by one of filtered out more slowly than usual What we had them, and lost so much blood by the severing of an artery that he is not expected to live. Up to 10 o'clock at first was the bare announcement that Mr. Parnell had been released. For some hours London this morning six of the railians and been arrested. A seventh was caught this afternoon, and was followed to the lockup by an excited crowd of several hundred citizens. There is no night police force at present, but this affair has so roused the community that measures will be immediately taken to preserve the peace in future. was left to suppose that the Government had turned Mr. Parnell loose upon the country. Toward night it became known that he had been liberated for a week or so on parole to attend the funeral of his nephew in Paris.

> In Dublin, in Cork and in other parts of Ireland there were premature rejoicings. The Irish Irreconcilables were quick to believe in the absolute liberation of the Irreconcilable leader. They ordered illuminations in towns, music, tar-barrels on the mountain tops, and other manifestations of patriotic joy. It is characteristic of the party concerned in these performances that when the .ruth became known "no trouble was taken to correct the first bulletins." A remark heard in England was equally characteristic, if not of the whole party. of some members of it. The chairman of a Land League meeting in Leeds signalized his sense of Mr. Forster's civility by saying that Mr. Parnell was only a ticket-of-leave man. This sweet flower seems to have grown on Mr. Biggar's bush.

> Probably it is no part of Mr. Forster's business to superintend the transmission of news from Ireland. Probably it is nobody's business. It was none the less a blunder to allow it to be supposed that Mr. Parnell had really been set free without conditions. Still more serious would have been the blunder but for the emptiness of London. Men are so scattered over the country that between the arrival and correction of the first story, there was no time for the concentration of public opinion. But the effect was damaging enough. It appears to have been believed in some houses not only in London, but all over England and Ireland, that the Government had resolved on a general amnesty. People agreed would be preposterous to keep anybody else in prison; in which they were right. Even a momentary mistake of that kind is a blow to the Government, With a little forethought it might all have been prevented. There are avenues of communication between Dublin Castle and the Press agencies. They were not used, and because they were not used the Government suffered.

"When men heard, yesterday afternoon," says one journal, " of the liberation of Mr. Parnell, the news was regarded as scandalous, and as of the worst possible omen." It is an opposition journal which makes that statement, but the statement is true. There was undoubtedly a general feeling of indignation and anxiety. I am inclined to think there is truth also in the comment of the same paper that the possibility of such a belief spreading indicates the extent to which the Government have compromised themselves with the country. Compromised is too strong a word, but the policy of the country with reference to the Irish feeling of this Administration is one of uncertainty. Mr. Gladstone's speech at the close of the session did not relieve this feeling; if anything, it strengthened it. People don't know what to look for next. They have an uneasy apprehension as to the extent of the Chamberlain influence in the Ministry. They don't quite know what Mr. Chamberlain would do if he could, or could do if he would. The one instructive feature of vesterday's incident is this, that it must have taught Ministers, supposing they needed teaching, that the country sion to Irish sedition.

It is hinted, but on no sufficient authority, that Mr. Parnell's vacation may be used for the purpose of negotiation between him and the Governm The English Radicals are supposed to be eager for such negotiations. But there are two or three objections to this view. The first is that there was nothing to prevent negotiations being carried on in Kilmainham. The second is that Mr. Parnell was let out by Mr. Forster on his own responsibility. The third is that the number of leading English Radicals now acting in harmony with-I don't even say in cooperation with-the Parnellites may be counted on a very few fingers. The fourth is that the murder of Mrs. Smythe is too recent, and tha country would not stand a parley with the men whom it holds politically and morally responsible for that and the horrible catalogue of other current

To Mr. Parnell's enlargement, for a domestic reason and a limited time, nobody objects. The Tory press makes no criticism on it; one journal of fashion-journal of London idleness, as Mr. Morley called it-excepted. The exception seems due to

feared that considerable injury has been done to the crops, especially to the young cotton, necessitating re-planting. It is estimated that the rainfull was five inches. the fact that the paper in question offers a practical proof of the closeness of the alliance between the Conservatives and the Parnellites, The Morning Post MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 23 .- The Right Rev. Michael Heiss was to-day consecrated Archbishop of Milwaukee, Bishop Krontbauer, of Green Bay, confer-ring the pallium. The services were held in St. John's Cathedral. is the most thoroughgoing of Tory papers, and one of its leading contributors is F. H. O'Donnell. It is presumably to the pen of Mr. O'Donnell that we are to trace the sneer at the refusal to let Mr. Parnell out when he wanted to take part in a critical division in Parliament, and the facility with LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 23.-A dispatch to which he obtains permission "on any minor octhe Courier-Journal from New-Haven, Ky., says: "A portion of the distillery warehouse of J. M. Atherton & casion not involving the fate of her Majesty's Gov-Co, fell in this evening with 2,000 barrels of whiskey. The extent of the loss cannot be ascertained yet. Five hundred packages have been got out without damage." ernment." Nor is Mr. Parnell's conduct with reference to his parole open thus far to criticism. No written parole was exacted from him. Mr. Forster's letter to FORT FAIRFIELD, Me., April 23 .- The dwell-

the Gevernor of Kilmainham repeated Mr. Parnell's yoluntary assurance not to take part in any political matter during his absence. This was read to Mr. Parnell, with the addition that it was understood to mean he would take no part in any political demonstration. To-day's accounts present Mr. Parnell as acting up to the spirit and letter of Ca engagement. He avoided notice in the Dublin railway station and on the boat at Helphead. At Chester, and on his arrival in London, vigorous efforts were made by various reporters to "interview" him, but Mr. Parnell said little. Less delicate in such matters than their chief, the Irish party in London arranged a reception for him at Euston Station, where a considerable crowd had been collected in expectation of his arrival, Mr. McCarthy and other friends went out to Willesden, a few miles further, to meet and great their leader. Directly he heard of the intended demonstration at Euston (Euston is the London terminus of the London and Northwestern Railway), Mr. Parnell left the train. According to one account, he jumped out at Willesden after it had started; whereby he is subject to a fine of ferty shillings, which, let us hope, the railway company will not strictly enforce. The demonstrators at Euston had to go home disappointed. speeches and cheers all bottled up till a more favorable occasion. This leaving of the train at Willesden caused Mr. Parnell to miss his train for Paris, He dined and spent the might, so say the morning papers, with Mr. McCarthy at his private residence or lodgings, in Jermyn-st.; a street well known to the American tourist, who houses himself there in considerable numbers during the season; in the heart of London smoke and fog.

A sufficient comment on all this is supplied by The Standard, which remarks that while Mr. Paruell politically is a most mischievous person, it does not follow that he is without the instincts of a man of

CHICAGO, April 23.-Early this evening two men named John A. Weill and Thomas Kelly met at Randolph and LaSalle-sts. A few words passed, when the former from a revolver and shot the latter through the head, idling han in-

stantly. MURDERED BY AN INDIAN.

Suspension Bridge, N. Y., April 23.-Patrick McCarthy, a laboror, age thirty-seven, was shot and nstantly killed by a Tuscarora Indian, Dennis Pember-on, at 6 o'clock this evening. The marderer has been

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 23,-Last night lighting struck the house of Mrs. Ann Hardin, killing her ittle child, and injuring the mother to such an extent tunt her death is expected.

STRUCK BY A STRAY BULLET. While E. R. Walker, age nineteen, of No.

289 Fifth ave., was walking on the north side of Nineteenth-st., about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, he was struck in the temple by a bullet, which glanced from the payement. The wound was not serious enough to require dozen men went to the police station to convolain of the policeman's brutality.

MURDERED BECAUSE OF A LIGHT WORD.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 23.—A Morning News dispatch from Milford, Del., gives the details of an unprovoked murder there on Saturday night. James Deputy, a young man, left Milford in a carriage about medical attendance. People near the Belvedere House,